The Time Piece.

VOL. II. No. 117.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1798. [SIX CENTS

PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, BY M. L. DAVIS & Co. No. 20, MOORE STREET, NEAR WHITEHALL.

TO THE
Inhabitants of the United States.

Induced, by reflections on the critical ſituation of the country, and the evil conſequences that every where reſult from the diſunion of the people, at a time when a union of thought, of ſentiment, of energy and reſources is become eſſential to their exiſtence; and believing that theſe, and many other evils, are produced by the impolicy of newſpapers; which, inſtead of attempting to conciliate the difference of our Citizens, ſtudy to irritate and inflame them.

The Editor, in addition to the Time Piece, (which is intended to appear DAILY) contemplates the publication of a CONTINENTAL PAPER, to be entitled "the FRIEND of the PEOPLE."

The ſpirit of the Paper ſhall be wholly Republican. It will ſupport the Federal Conſtitution.

But its Federaliſm will not be of that kind which diſplays itſelf in mean ſycophantic compliance with every act of Adminiſtration, in clamouring for war, taxes, ſtanding armies, and a government of Terror, in efforts to ſuppreſs the liberty of ſpeech and the preſs. It will love the Conſtitution as it ought to be loved — for its excellence, for its republicaniſm; and will hold up to public abhorrence thoſe who attempt to violate it, whatever be their profeſſions —This is our Federaliſm.

Leaving other editors to heat themſelves and the people, by unprofitable diſputes, by uncharitable and ungentlemanlike inveſtives, this Paper ſhall confine itſelf to contending for firſt principles, and with a judicious and accurate detail of foreign and domeſtic intelligence.

A gentleman well acquainted with ſtenography, will take down the proceedings of law-courts, at all trials of importance.

An intereſting portion of the excentric proceedings of the French Legiſlature will be inſerted; which, by ſome unaccountable negligence or ſtupidity, is now almoſt univerſally omitted. Parliamentary and congreſſional ſeſſions ſhall not be forgotten.

It will develope the true principle of the commercial and agricultural intereſt, and mark with circumſpective vigilance, every approach to monarchical, ariſtocratical, ſacerdotal or military deſpotiſms, hoſtile to the ſpirit of the original compact made between the government and the ſovereign people. It will endeavour to impreſs on all the citizens the neceſſity of peace, unanimity, national defence, and it will enjoin a dignified ſubmiſſion to the Rulers, when theſe Rulers do not think it beneath them to ſubmit to the Laws and Conſtitution.

French Account of the Subjugation of Switzerland

Letter from General Brune, commander in chief of the French Army in Helvetia, to the Executive Directory

Head-quarters at Berne, 17th Ventoſe—March 6.

"Citizen Directors, Berne is ſubdued. It was entered the day before yeſterday, at one in the afternoon, by the troops of the Republic. General Schauenburg preceded by about an hour the column under the command of General Pigeon, who, after gaining a ſingle victory at Neveneck, on the Sauſen, purſued the remainder of the fanatic bands of ogligarchy even to the gates of Berne. On the 11th I had made every neceſſary diſpoſition, and General Schauenburg had received orders to direct his movements againſt Berne by Soleure. The latter ſurrendered at twelve in the forenoon, on being ſummoned. The ſame day the environs of Fribourg had been occupied at three in the morning. The city being ſummoned, an anſwer was returned by the Magiſtrates, that they were diſpoſed to ſurrender, but that ſome hours were neceſſary in order that the evacuation on the part of the Berneſe and armed peaſants might be effected without diſorder. General Pigeon granted two hours, but ſoon after, the ſound of the tocſin was heard in ſeveral villages, and a multitude of peaſants who came to reinforce the garriſon, were entering the town by a gate oppoſite to the point of attack. A new ſummons was ſent, upon which ſome of the citizens and magiſtrates came to ſay, that they were overawed by the peaſants, and were no longer free in their deliberations. The Republican ſoldiers, full of ardour demanded with loud cries the order for an aſſault. Some ſhells were thrown into the city, and a few ſlight breaches were made. Ten or twelve intrepid ſoldiers, at the head of whom was citizen Baree, ſerjeant of the 18th demi brigade, climbed to the top of the ramparts, and threw themſelves into the town, while others penetrated by a gate half demoliſhed. The 1500 Berneſe, and four or five thouſand Berneſe who compoſed the garriſon of Fribourg, had retired with precipitation with their cannon and arms into the arſenal. The cannon were taken during the purſuit, and a great many muſkets were picked up by the way and in the ſtreets. I have made the brave ſerjeant Baree a ſub-lieutenant. No exceſs has been committed; diſcipline has been obſerved with as much ſtrictneſs as if the city had been taken only by capitulation.

The Ariſtocratic government has been deſtroyed and replaced by a proviſional government, compoſed of men choſen by the bandiers, or ſections. The affair of Fribourgh coſt the enemy more than 400 men, and a great many wounded. I ſent back the priſoners: theſe unhappy perſons wept for joy. To facilitate the taking of Fribourg, and ſecond the operations under General Pigeon, I cauſed an alarm to be given at Morat. The Berneſe evacuated that town in the evening of the 12th. The 13th was ſpent in obſervation and marching. In the evening of the 14th, the column of General Rampon ſhewed itſelf towards Gumine, as if about to attack that famous paſſage, which the enemy had planted very ſtrongly with batteries. Another body made a threatening movement towards Laupen. At the ſame time the column of Pigeon attacked towards Sanſen the paſſage of Neveneck. At four in the morning of the 15th, this paſſage was forced, and the camp of the enemy carried, after an action which laſted almoſt five hours, and in which the enemy diſplayed the utmoſt obſtinacy. On that occaſion the 18th demi-brigade of heavy infantry, and the 2d of light infantry, diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much. The enemy had more than 800 man killed, and 3000 were made priſoners. We took from them ſeven pair of colours, and twenty pieces of cannon were carried by the bayonet. This victory coſt us a great number of wounded, and ſome killed. Among theſe is citizen Baree, whom I had made ſub-lieutenant. This brave young man was the firſt who preſented himſelf at the bridge of Neveneck, where he was cut in two by a cannon ball Fugiere Chef de Brigade, Doumoulin, Chef de Battalion, who at the entry of Fribourg, had his horſe killed under him; Captains Lathrier and Charlat, Sergeant Tioche, and ſeveral others diſtinguiſhed themſelves that day. The enemy, who by their defeat at Neveneck had been left uncovered, retired with a part of their forces to Gumine, in order to defend Berne. General Rampon with great ability took advantage of this circumſtance: his column occupied the bridge, and made himſelf maſter of the firſt batteries, the reſt were abandoned by the enemy, who were much diſcouraged by intelligence being received that Berne was in our poſſeſſion. The fugitives were ſharply purſued. The road was covered with muſkets; for the moſt part broken, cannons, mortars, howitzers and carriages in very good condition We found alſo, a quantity of corn and fodder. During the conteſt at Neveneck, a rebellion broke out in the Pays de Vaud, near Yverdun. The rebels were commanded by ſome Berneſe officers and emigrants, who had ſent them two pieces of cannon by the lake of Neufchatal. Theſe auxiliaries of the oligarchy were beat by a detachment compoſed in part of the Vaudoiſe volunteers who took from them their two pieces of cannon. The diſperſed militia are ſtill committing ſome exceſſes in the country. The country of Oberland and the environs of Arberg have afforded a retreat to the obſtinate, who ſtill talk of reſiſtance. In my opinion it will be ſufficient to ſend a reconnoitering party thither, to reduce them to obedience. I have not ſent you any details reſpecting the operations of General Schauenburg as you will find them in the report which he tranſmits to you by Ruby, Chef de Brigade. This officer diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of the 89th demi brigade of heavy infantry The legion des Francs, at preſent the 14th light infantry, ſhewed alſo in Schauencurg's corps much ardour and intrepidity in the attack and purſuit of the Berneſe militia. The ſtaffs of the armies of the Rhine, and of Italy, joined here yeſterday in a civic repaſt Among the toaſts given were, the Executive Directory—the Glory of Republican Armies—the Helvetic Army—Deſtruction to England—Peace to the World. The fraternal kiſs was mutually given and received.

Health and Reſpect,

BRUNE."

Light Articles,

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The Romiſh Jews have denominated Buonaparte the *Meſſiah* of Italy. The *miracles* he has performed, certainly juſtify the title.

Gibbon records a ſtory of a Perſian Prince, who never came away from an audiance of the ſultan, without feeling whether his head was upon his ſhoulders. The peaſants, of Ireland may feel an inclination to follow the ſame example, after a viſitation from the actors under this humane ſyſtem of military government.

The *Phyſicians* and *Apothecaries* all agree in juſtice of diſmiſſing the Duke of Norfolk; for drinking to the *health* of the People.

Upon all queſtions propoſed with a view to take money out of the pockets of Placemen and Penſioners, we mark their agitation, and laugh at their diſtreſs, a laugh ſomething like that of Hannibal's, when the members of the Carthagenian ſenate wept under the execution of an article of the treaty with Rome, for paying to that Power ſo many talents "My laughter," ſaid Hannibal, "far from being the effect of mirth, proceeds from a mind almoſt diſtempered with grief—a ſmile of ſcorn for thoſe who feel not for their country, unlil it effects their own intereſt, is an expreſſion of ſorrow for Carthage."

Madame Cambray, aged 68, an inhabitant of the commune of Caſtillon ſur-Dordogne, has been ſafely delivered of a fine boy: the father of the infant has compleated his 78th year.

It is computed that upon an average no leſs than 100 houſes are burned every night in various parts of Ireland. While the flames are aſcending, it is the common practice of the Band to play the tune of "*God ſave the King*!"

It is a curious fact, that, on the late alarm at Frankfort, the Ducheſs of Cumberland was prepared to make her eſcape in the Elector of Cologne's *wig* and *breeches*!

Milton deſcribes a heaven born, but fallen Angel, Belial, in the following lines:—Had they been written now, it is not impoſſible but that they might have been a deſcription of a heaven-born, Miniſter.—

On th' other ſide up roſe,
Belial, in act more graceful and humane;
But all was falſe and hollow; tho' his tongue
Dropt manna, and could make the worſe appear
The better reaſon; to perplex and daſh
Matureſt counſels: for his thoughts were;
To vice induſtrious, but to noble deeds,
Timorous and ſlothful: yet he pleaſ'd the ear.

At an examination lately held at Mr. Pitt's Academy, the following Gentlemen obtained premiums:

In Spouting	Lord Temple.
Greek	Lord Belgrave.
Latin	Mr. Nichols.
Natural Philoſophy	Sir R. D. Worſeley.
Tactics	Lord Hawkeſbury.
Mechanic Powers	Mr. Canning.
Canting	Mr. Wilberforce.

The gold medal, for the beſt treatiſe to prove that the moon is made of green cheeſe, was adjudged to—Mr. Windham.

During the dreadful plague which formerly depopulated Athens, the greateſt riot and luxury prevailed through the whole city. Every citizen, reckoning that he had only a ſhort time to live, reſolved to make the moſt of it, and indulge himſelf in every ſenſual gratification. A ſimilar ſpirit ſeems to diffuſe itſelf thro' this country, under the alarming danger with which it is threatened. The great body of the people, it is true, are told of the voluntary contributions that are expected from them. but the men of great private fortunes rigidly exact the laſt farthing of their unwieldy places and penſions; they excite no energy, no patriotic enthuſiaſm by their prompt and weighty ſacrifices, but wait "like ſeals, whom the tide has left ſleeping on the ſhore, to be knocked on the head by the firſt comer."

One of the fineſt parts of Mr. Curran's admirable ſpeech in defence of Mr. Finerty, is where he ſpeaks of the liberty of the preſs. "It is at that period," he ſays, "that the State ſeeks for ſhelter in the deſtruction of the Preſs: it is in a period like this that the tyrant prepares for an attack upon the people, by deſtroying the liberty of the preſs, by taking away that ſhield of wiſdom and virtue, behind which the people are invulnerable; in whoſe pure and poliſhed convex, ere the lifted blow has fallen, he beholds his own image, and is turned into ſtone."

The French are doing every thing to render their

poſſeſſion of the ci-devant Venetian Iſlands, particularly Corfu, of great commercial advantage to them. Corfu is conſidered as the key of the Adriatic; it has excellent ports, capable of holding any number of ſhips, and two fortreſſes which the French are repairing and ſtrengthening. The produce of the Iſland is not very conſiderable. Its chief article of exportation is oil.

A great number of Venetian families, attached to a democratic form of government, arrived at Ferrara in the month of November laſt; they were received with every mark of hoſpitality.

The four celebrated bronze horſes, which adorned the church of St. Mark, and whoſe loſs is ſo much regretted by the Venetians, were brought from Aſia to Rome by one of the firſt Emperors. They were afterwards tranſported to Conſtantinople by Conſtantine, and, upon the capture of that city by the Venetians and French, in the diviſion of the plunder they fell to the ſhare of the former, who conveyed them to their capital, of which they have remained the ornament upwards of *five hundred years*.

Madame Buonaparte is remarkably *plain* in perſon and all the *meretricious belles* of Paris are *ſetting their caps* at the Hero of Italy; but to little purpoſe; for a truly illuſtrious mind is ſuperior to the influence of low and ſenſual purſuits.

The remonſtrance of Felia and Amede Lapelletier, uncles of Louiſa Suſanna Lapelletier, againſt her marriage with citizen De Witt, a deſcendant of the great Penſionary has for a conſiderable time occupied the attention of the Council of Five Hundred. One of the uncles is ſuppoſed to have deſigns upon the perſon and fortune of the young lady.

The German Empire begins to complain that the Emperor, in ſacrificing its *integrity*, has forfeited his *own!*

A letter from Bruſſels ſtates, that the Directory intends to march to Fluſhing a ſtrong corps of foot deſtined for the expedition againſt England; and that all the Dutch ſhips of war in a ſerviceable condition are to aſſemble in that port to eſcort the land troops to be embarked there.

A Captain of the Navy is about being appointed to go to Holland, for the purpoſe of conſulting with the preſent governing powers of that country, concerning the ratio for the maintenance of Dutch priſoners of war, and an exchange, at the convenient ſeaſon.

An academy of painting has been eſtabliſhed at Bruſſels, under the patronage of Government.

In ſeveral of the communes of France, conſtitutional circles have lately been eſtabliſhed: one has been formed in the canton of Florent in La Vendee, and is the firſt Republican aſſembly eſtabliſhed in that department, ſo cruelly ravaged and deſolated by the civil war.

The accounts from Spain furniſh a ſtrong ſimilarity between this country and that. "The exchequer is in the utmoſt penury, and the Government is obliged to have recourſe to the moſt *burthenſome* expedients."

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 8.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Gallatin called up his reſolutions reſpecting the appointment of a committee, to conſider upon an adjournment, which after ſome few obſervations, were agreed to, and a committee of five appointed aocordingly. Mr. Dawſon alſo called up his reſolution requeſting the Preſident to lay before the houſe ſuch information as he poſſeſſes reſpecting the conduct which has been obſerved by the Britiſh Government, or by perſons acting, or pretending to act by or under authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of Commerce of the United States, ſince the ratification of our treaty with that nation, which was negatived without debate, 47 to 38. Mr. D. Foſter then called up his reſolutions authorizing the Preſident to grant letters of marque and general reprizal, &c. which he moved to refer to the Committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, with inſtructions to report by bill or otherwiſe.—After ſome debate on the motion, Mr. Coit moved to poſtpone the conſideration of theſe reſolutions for one week. This motion was negatived, there being only 28 votes for it.—

The original motion then returned, and after ſome debate, it was taken by yeas and nays as follow;

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Bartlet, Bayard Brooks, Chaplin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Edmond, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Griſwold, Grove. Harper, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth, J. Williams, 41.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baer; Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bullock, Burgeſs, Chapman, T. Claiborne, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Gregg Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, J Parker, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter. A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams. 42.

The motion for a reference to the committee for the protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, being negatived, Mr. Sitgreaves moved to poſtpone the farther conſideration of theſe reſolutions for one week, Mr. Joſiah Parker moved two weeks. The motion on the latter propoſition was carried 44 to 40.

Immediately after which Mr. Blount moved the following:

"Whereas the King and Government of Great Britain, regardleſs of thoſe principles of good faith which ought to enſure a due obſervance of Treaties, have, in various inſtances, violated the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaties heretofore made and ſubſiſting between the United States and the Britiſh nation, in a manner highly injurious to the intereſt and honour of the United States; by reaſon whereof the United States are releaſed from all obligation on their part to reſpect the ſaid Treatiſe, or to conſider themſelves as holden or bound thereby:

"Reſolved, That it is expedient to make a legiſlative declaration, notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the ſaid Treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States."

Mr. B wiſhed this motion to lie upon the table, but ſeveral members calling for its immediate conſideration, a vote was carried to that effect; when the mover ſaid it was not his intention to have called up this motion until that reſpecting France had been decided upon; and on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Venable, withdrew it, declaring he would bring it forward at a future day.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, and ſpent ſome time on bill providing for a valuation of lands, and dwelling houſe, and enumeration of ſlaves, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Sewall from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported the bill reſpecting alien enemies, newly modified, which was ſome days ago re committed to that committee for that purpoſe. Alſo, a bill authorizing merchants veſſels to defend themſelves againſt French depredations. This bill authorizes the commanders and crews of merchant veſſels to oppoſe the attack or ſearch of any French armed veſſel, and to repel any ſuch ſearch or attack by force, and to capture the veſſels making ſuch attack. All ſuch captures to be one half to the owner of the veſſel, making the capture, and the other half to the captors. No armed merchant veſſel to be ſuffered to clear out, but ſuch as is owned by a citizen of the United States, who, together with the commander ſhall enter into bond that ſhe ſhall not commit any outrage againſt the veſſel of any nation at amity with the United States, and that ſaid veſſel ſhall not, during her voyage, carry any articles contraband of war.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled an act concerning aliens. This bill goes to authorize the Preſident of the United States to order ſuch aliens as he ſhall deem dangerous to the United States, to depart out its territory, and if after ſuch order any ſuch alien ſhall be found at large, he ſhall be impriſoned for three years, and forever after deprived of the privilege of becomming a citizen of the United States. And if any alien ſhall return to this country, after he ſhall have been ſent out of it, he ſhall be impriſoned and kept to hard labour for life. And all commanders of veſſels who ſhall arrive in any of the ports of the United States after the 1ſt day of July next, ſhall make report in writing of all aliens which ſhall come paſſengers on board their veſſels, giving an account of their perſon, &c. on pain of 300 dollars.

Theſe bills were ſeverally made the order of the day for Monday

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The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſpent Saturday principally in going through a very long bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, previous to the laying a direct tax on them. The bill was gone through in the committee of the whole, except as to what related to filling the blanks intended to contain the amount to be appropriated for carrying the law into execution, the ſalary of the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors, &c. The committee had leave to ſit again. No other buſineſs of importance was done this day. On the day preceding, Mr. J. Williams reported a bill for providing arms for the militia of the United States, which was committed for Wedneſday.

COLUMBIAD.

AN

EPIC POEM.

[COTINUED.]

SING then, O muſe, for thou doſt know it all,
Tho' hid ten times more deeply in the hearts
Of plodding ſtateſmen; tho' conceal'd by forms,
Reſin'd by ſophiſtry and loſt in words
Thee, it eludes not, thee it cannot fly;
But from the midſt of miniſterial ſchemes,
Of royal edicts, projects and reſolves,
A ſingle glance of thine will draw it forth:
Sing then, O muſe, the cauſe, whate'er it be,
Why Britain, once the ſeat of all the arts,
Renown'd for freedom, eloquence and war,
Which prov'd that kings could die, and ought to die,
When they had ſet themſelves above the laws,
And which depos'd its monarchs more than once:
Say, why this nation all at once forgot
The principles eſtabliſh'd by herſelf;
The doctrines which her revolution taught:
Say, why with madneſs arm'd and ſavage rage,
Like a wild beaſt ſhe turn'd upon her young.
The crime, by ſome, to parliament is laid;
While more, the Britiſh miniſtry accuſe:
But differing from them all, the muſe declares
That royalty alone, that hoary cheat,
Should bear, and ought the imputation bear;
That foe to nature, night-hag of the arts,
Idol of trembling ſlaves and reaſon's hate,
Which Britain, with a fatal policy,
Still kept in pay to execute her laws;
A wolf to guard a ſheepfold; this is truth:
And thus the muſe her ſaying doth make good.

[To be continued.]

WALSINGHAM.

As no publication of this ſpecies has made ſo much noiſe in the literary and faſhionable world for many years paſt, we ſhall continue to give extracts in Proſe and Verſe, from this very popular Novel. The following Stanzas are in the third volume.

Ah! cold Neglect! more chilling far
Than Zembla's blaſt or Scythia's ſnow!
Sure, born beneath a luckleſs ſtar
Is he, who, after ev'ry pain
Has wrung his boſom's centre vein,
To fill his bitter cup of woe
Is deſtin'd thee to know.
The ſmiles of fame, the pride of truth,
All that can lift the glowing mind,
The nobleſt energies of youth,
Wit, valour, genius, Science, taſte!
A form by all that's lovely grac'd,
A ſoul where virtue dwells enſhrin'd
A prey to thee we find!
The ſpring of life locks freſh and gay,
The flow'rs of fancy bud around!
We think that ev'ry morn is May;
While hope and rapture fill the breaſt,
We hold reflection's hare a jeſt,
Nor own that ſorrow's ſhaft can wound,
Till cold Neglect is found.
Ah! then how ſad the world appears,
How falſe, how idle are the gay!
Morn only breaks to witneſs tears,
And ev'ning cloſes, but to ſhew
That darkneſs mimics human woe,
And life's beſt ſcene a ſummer day,
That ſhines and fades away!
Some dread diſeaſe, and others woe,
Some viſionary torments ſee;
Some ſhrink unpitied love to know,
Some writhe beneath oppreſſion's fangs,
And ſome with jealous hopeleſs pangs:
But whatſoe'er my fate may be,
Oh keep Neglect from me!
E'en, after death, let mem'ry's hand,
Directed by the moon-light ray,
Weave o'er my grave a cypreſs band,
And bind the ſod with curious care,
And ſcatter flow'rets freſh and fair,
And oft the ſacred tribute pay,
To keep Neglect away!

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.

In Monday's Commercial Advertiſer, ſome egregious Dunce; under the ſignature of *One of the Young Men*, irritated, no doubt, at ſeeing a ſingle veſtige of a free preſs remaining in this city, thinks proper to publiſh ſome reflections on our paper, ſcurrilous and falſe, & perſonally abuſive of the laſt and preſent Editors. It is a wretched, a ſorry compoſition, diſcovering, at once the weakneſs of a fool, and the malice of a knave; and the effect it produces on the mind, would not be badly repreſented by the motion of a reptile traced by its own venom and its ſlime. We ſhould leave this *Young Man* (who muſt be content with the name of *villain* until he can muſter ſufficient courage to give his *real name*) to the refutation and contempt his communication, without any comment, muſt produce, if we did not know, that, in this deſcription of character, additional info-

poſſeſſion of the ci-devant Venetian Iſlands, particularly Corfu, of great commercial advantage to them. Corfu is conſidered as the key of the Adriatic; it has excellent ports, capable of holding any number of ſhips, and two fortreſſes which the French are repairing and ſtrengthening. The produce of the Iſland is not very conſiderable. Its chief article of exportation is oil.

A great number of Venetian families, attached to a democratic form of government, arrived at Ferrara in the month of November laſt; they were received with every mark of hoſpitality.

The four celebrated bronze horſes, which adorned the church of St. Mark, and whoſe loſs is ſo much regretted by the Venetians, were brought from Aſia to Rome by one of the firſt Emperors. They were afterwards tranſported to Conſtantinople by Conſtantine, and, upon the capture of that city by the Venetians and French, in the diviſion of the plunder they fell to the ſhare of the former, who conveyed them to their capital, of which they have remained the ornament upwards of *five hundred years*.

Madame Buonaparte is remarkably *plain* in perſon and all the *meretricious belles* of Paris are *ſetting their caps* at the Hero of Italy; but to little purpoſe; for a truly illuſtrious mind is ſuperior to the influence of low and ſenſual purſuits.

The remonſtrance of Felia and Amede Lapelletier, uncles of Louiſa Suſanna Lapelletier, againſt her marriage with citizen De Witt, a deſcendant of the great Penſionary has for a conſiderable time occupied the attention of the Council of Five Hundred. One of the uncles is ſuppoſed to have deſigns upon the perſon and fortune of the young lady.

The German Empire begins to complain that the Emperor, in ſacrificing its *integrity*, has forfeited his *own!*

A letter from Bruſſels ſtates, that the Directory intends to march to Fluſhing a ſtrong corps of foot deſtined for the expedition againſt England; and that all the Dutch ſhips of war in a ſerviceable condition are to aſſemble in that port to eſcort the land troops to be embarked there.

A Captain of the Navy is about being appointed to go to Holland, for the purpoſe of conſulting with the preſent governing powers of that country, concerning the ratio for the maintenance of Dutch priſoners of war, and an exchange, at the convenient ſeaſon.

An academy of painting has been eſtabliſhed at Bruſſels, under the patronage of Government.

In ſeveral of the communes of France, conſtitutional circles have lately been eſtabliſhed: one has been formed in the canton of Florent in La Vendee, and is the firſt Republican aſſembly eſtabliſhed in that department, ſo cruelly ravaged and deſolated by the civil war.

The accounts from Spain furniſh a ſtrong ſimilarity between this country and that. "The exchequer is in the utmoſt penury, and the Government is obliged to have recourſe to the moſt *burthenſome* expedients."

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 8.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, Mr. Gallatin called up his reſolutions reſpecting the appointment of a committee, to conſider upon an adjournment, which after ſome few obſervations, were agreed to, and a committee of five appointed accordingly. Mr. Dawſon alſo called up his reſolution requeſting the Preſident to lay before the houſe ſuch information as he poſſeſſes reſpecting the conduct which has been obſerved by the Britiſh Government, or by perſons acting, or pretending to act by or under authority thereof, towards the neutral rights of Commerce of the United States, ſince the ratification of our treaty with that nation, which was negatived without debate, 47 to 38. Mr. D. Foſter then called up his reſolutions authorizing the Preſident to grant letters of marque and general reprizal, &c. which he moved to refer to the Committee for the protection of Commerce and the defence of the country, with inſtructions to report by bill or otherwiſe.—After ſome debate on the motion, Mr. Coit moved to poſtpone the conſideration of theſe reſolutions for one week. This motion was negatived, there being only 28 votes for it.—

The original motion then returned, and after ſome debate, it was taken by yeas and nays as follow;

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Bartlet, Bayard Brooks, Chaplin, Cochran, Craik, Dana, Dennis, Edmond, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Glen, Goodrich, Griſwold, Grove. Harper, Hindman, Hoſmer, Imlay, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Morris, Otis, I. Parker, Reed, Rutledge, Schureman, Sewall, Sinnickſon, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, Van Allen, Wadſworth, J. Williams, 41.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baer; Baldwin, Bard, Benton, Blount, Brent, Bullock, Burgeſs, Chapman, T. Claiborne, Clopton, Coit, Davis, Dawſon, Dent, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Gregg, Hanna, Harriſon, Havens, Heiſter, Holmes, Jones, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, Milledge, New, J. Parker, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumter, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, Venable, R. Williams, 42.

The motion for a reference to the committee for the protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, being negatived, Mr. Sitgreaves moved to poſtpone the farther conſideration of theſe reſolutions for one week, Mr. Joſiah Parker moved two weeks. The motion on the latter propoſition was carried 44 to 40.

Immediately after which Mr. Blount moved the following:

"Whereas the King and Government of Great Britain, regardleſs of thoſe principles of good faith which ought to enſure a due obſervance of Treaties, have, in various inſtances, violated the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaties heretofore made and ſubſiſting between the United States and the Britiſh nation, in a manner highly injurious to the intereſt and honour of the United States; by reaſon whereof the United States are releaſed from all obligation on their part to reſpect the ſaid Treaties, or to conſider themſelves as holden or bound thereby:

"Reſolved, That it is expedient to make a legiſlative declaration, notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the ſaid Treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States."

Mr. B wiſhed this motion to lie upon the table, but ſeveral members calling for its immediate conſideration, a vote was carried to that effect; when the mover ſaid it was not his intention to have called up this motion until that reſpecting France had been decided upon; and on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Venable, withdrew it, declaring he would bring it forward at a future day.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, and ſpent ſome time on bill providing for a valuation of lands, and dwelling houſe, and enumeration of ſlaves, and had leave to ſit again.

Mr. Sewall from the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, reported the bill reſpecting alien enemies, newly modified, which was ſome days ago re committed to that committee for that purpoſe. Alſo, a bill authorizing merchants veſſels to defend themſelves againſt French depredations. This bill authorizes the commanders and crews of merchant veſſels to oppoſe the attack or ſearch of any French armed veſſel, and to repel any ſuch ſearch or attack by force, and to capture the veſſels making ſuch attack. All ſuch captures to be one half to the owner of the veſſel, making the capture, and the other half to the captors. No armed merchant veſſel to be ſuffered to clear out, but ſuch as is owned by a citizen of the United States, who, together with the commander ſhall enter into bond that ſhe ſhall not commit any outrage againſt the veſſel of any nation at amity with the United States, and that ſaid veſſel ſhall not, during her voyage, carry any articles contraband of war.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled an act concerning aliens. This bill goes to authorize the Preſident of the United States to order ſuch aliens as he ſhall deem dangerous to the United States, to depart out its territory, and if after ſuch order any ſuch alien ſhall be found at large, he ſhall be impriſoned for three years, and forever after deprived of the privilege of becomming a citizen of the United States. And if any alien ſhall return to this country, after he ſhall have been ſent out of it, he ſhall be impriſoned and kept to hard labour for life. And all commanders of veſſels who ſhall arrive in any of the ports of the United States after the 1ſt day of July next, ſhall make report in writing of all aliens which ſhall come paſſengers on board their veſſels, giving an account of their perſon, &c. on pain of 300 dollars.

Theſe bills were ſeverally made the order of the day for Monday

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The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States ſpent Saturday principally in going through a very long bill to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States, previous to the laying a direct tax on them. The bill was gone through in the committee of the whole, except as to what related to filling the blanks intended to contain the amount to be appropriated for carrying the law into execution, the ſalary of the commiſſioners, aſſeſſors, &c. The committee had leave to ſit again. No other buſineſs of importance was done this day. On the day preceding, Mr. J. Williams reported a bill for providing arms for the militia of the United States, which was committed for Wedneſday.

COLUMBIAD.

AN

EPIC POEM.

[CONTINUED.]

SING then, O muſe, for thou doſt know it all,
Tho' hid ten times more deeply in the hearts
Of plodding ſtateſmen; tho' conceal'd by forms,
Reſin'd by ſophiſtry and loſt in words
Thee, it eludes not, thee it cannot fly;
But from the midſt of miniſterial ſchemes,
Of royal edicts, projects and reſolves,
A ſingle glance of thine will draw it forth:
Sing then, O muſe, the cauſe, whate'er it be,
Why Britain, once the ſeat of all the arts,
Renown'd for freedom, eloquence and war,
Which prov'd that kings could die, and ought to die,
When they had ſet themſelves above the laws,
And which depos'd its monarchs more than once:
Say, why this nation all at once forgot
The principles eſtabliſh'd by herſelf;
The doctrines which her revolution taught:
Say, why with madneſs arm'd and ſavage rage,
Like a wild beaſt ſhe turn'd upon her young.
The crime, by ſome, to parliament is laid;
While more, the Britiſh miniſtry accuſe:
But differing from them all, the muſe declares
That royalty alone, that hoary cheat,
Should bear, and ought the imputation bear;
That foe to nature, night-hag of the arts,
Idol of trembling ſlaves and reaſon's hate,
Which Britain, with a fatal policy,
Still kept in pay to execute her laws;
A wolf to guard a ſheepfold; this is truth:
And thus the muſe her ſaying doth make good.

[To be continued.]

WALSINGHAM.

As no publication of this ſpecies has made ſo much noiſe in the literary and faſhionable world for many years paſt, we ſhall continue to give extracts in Proſe and Verſe, from this very popular Novel. The following Stanzas are in the third volume.

Ah! cold Neglect! more chilling far
Then Zembla's blaſt or Scythia's ſnow!
Sure, born beneath a luckleſs ſtar
Is he, who, after ev'ry pain
Has wrung his boſom's cent[illegible]vein,
To fill his bitter cup of
Is deſtin'd thee to know
The ſmiles of fame, the pride of truth,
All that can lift the glowing mind,
The nobleſt energies of youth,
Wit, valour, genius, Science, taſte!
A form by all that's lovely grac[illegible]
A ſoul where virtue dwells enſhrin'd
A prey to thee we find!
The ſpring of life locks freſh and gay,
The flow'rs of fancy bud around!
We think that ev'ry morn is May;
While hope and rapture fill the breaſt,
We hold reflection's hare a jeſt,
Nor own that ſorrow's ſhaft can wound,
Till cold Neglect is found.
Ah! then how ſad the world appears,
How falſe, how idle are the gay!
Morn only breaks to witneſs tears,
And ev'ning cloſes, but to ſhew
That darkneſs mimics human woe,
And life's beſt ſcene a ſummer day,
That ſhines and fades away!
Some dread diſeaſe, and others woe,
Some viſionary torments ſee;
Some ſhrink unpitied love to know,
Some writhe beneath oppreſſion's fangs,
And ſome with jealous hopeleſs pangs:
But whatſoe'er my fate may be,
Oh keep Neglect from me!
E'en, after death, let mem'ry's hand,
Directed by the moon-light ray,
Weave o'er my grave a cypreſs band,
And bind the ſod with curious care,
And ſcatter flow'rets freſh and fair,
And oft the ſacred tribute pay,
To keep Neglect away!

The Time Piece.

NEW YORK, JUNE 11.

In Monday's Commercial Advertiſer, ſome egregious Dunce; under the ſignature of *One of the Young Men*, irritated, no doubt, at ſeeing a ſingle veſtige of a free preſs remaining in this city, thinks proper to publiſh ſome reflections on our paper, ſcurrillous and falſe, & perſonally abuſive of the laſt and preſent Editors. It is a wretched, a ſorry compoſition, diſcovering, at once the weakneſs of a fool, and the malice of a knave; and the effect it produces on the mind, would not be badly repreſented by the motion of a reptile traced by its own venom and its ſlime. We ſhould leave this *Young Man* (who muſt be content with the name of *villain* until he can muſter ſufficient courage to give his *real name*) to the refutation and contempt his communication, without any comment, muſt produce, if we did not know, that, in this deſcription of character, additional info-

ſence is acquired by impunity; and that, when the aſſaſſin threatens, Innocence ſhould be on the watch. We are aware, at the ſame time, it may be deemed indiſcretiou to attach conſequence to theſe vermin, who burrow in public diſtreſs, and private adulation. They are mere Ephemerals—they live without reputation—they die, and are forgotten. To direct a ray of indignation againſt them, is to lift them from the earth, to prolong their exiſtence. *The ſtar that ſcorches the flowret of the field, and ſpreads plagues among the proudeſt beings on the earth is the ſeaſon of feaſting, and not of riot to the reptile.*

We ſhall now proceed to the moſt diſagreeable office in the world—that of analyzing folly. This young man prefaces his theme by ſaying, he has neither *time* nor *inclination* to write for newſpapers: His communication proves a *third* defect—the want of *ability*. He ſays he can bear no longer to ſee the public inſulted: Has the little being diſcovered even the merit of detail? Has he told how, where or when we inſulted the public, or has he given any probable conjecture why we ſhould inſult thoſe we are intereſted to gratify and pleaſe? or does he think that royaliſts conſtitute excluſively the people? The *condition* of his firſt ſentence is unneceſſary: The paper is duly encouraged, and will become a daily paper, in ſpite of this young man and all his weak young brethren in town.

He aſks, "in the language of angry complaint," the people the grand inqueſt, and the Attorney-General, if they will ſuffer with total impunity (mark the elegance of the word *total* in this place) the libels on public and private character. What he underſtands by the grand *body* of inqueſt, we can barely *gueſs*, and that he does not know what is libel, we are *certain*. Has he produced a ſingle libel we have publiſhed on public or private character. Has the, little miſchievous ſcribbler, written any thing beſide aſſertions. *He is himſelf a libeller againſt truth, decency, taſte, propriety and erudition*; and in the teeth of his charge of pedantry. we are conſtrained to tell him, before he found time and inclination, without talent, to write for newſpapers, it had been well if ſome pedantic friend had whiſpered in his ear the engliſh of "*Ne ſutor ultra crepidam.*"

The moderation of this young man's politics is manifeſted, by his wiſh to ſend to Botany Bay thoſe who preſume to differ with him in opinion. It ſerves to confirm, however, one opinion we have long formed, "*that learning humanizes the diſpoſition; and that the man who is profoundly ignorant, may eaſily become ſavage, unrelenting, perſecuting, and bloody-minded.*" If Mr. Burk ever told this young man that he was a man of letters, it muſt have been done ſolely with the view of impreſſing him with the proper reſpect. The caution was not unneceſſary, when it is recollected how cloſely allied *inſolence* is to *vulgarity*. The only reply neceſſary to be given to the young man's remarks on the name of Burk, is, that he is known to hundreds in this city, and thouſands in America, all of whom can certify that he poſſeſſed a reputation in his country. far beyond what this deſpicable young man can ever hope to poſſeſs in any country.

He proceeds—After fleeing from juſtice in Ireland, he ſuppoſes Mr. Burk would hardly be willing to be known *again* in this country. What the force, beauty or deſign of the word *again*, in this ſentence is, this young man, no doubt, is able to inform us; but as long as reaſon holds to its preſent principles, the word again muſt here be pronounced abſurd ſuperfluous. This ſentence, however, contains ſome phraſes leſs equivocal: He calls the acts of the Iriſh government juſtice—Horrid abuſe of words! The maſſacre of unoffending countrymen; the pillage of private property; the conflagration of cottages; the violation of chaſtity; the burning of corn-fields; the ſanctity of private abode violated by foreign ſoldiers, aud age and infancy given alive to the flames: Juſtice! are theſe acts of juſtice? It is fair to conclude, that the man who juſtifies theſe barbarities has a *ſoul black and daring enough to imitate them.* Alas for America, what will be thy lot, if ſuch miſcreants ſhould ever take the lead in thy councils!

He aſks if there be any caſe in which the ſummary puniſhment of tar and feathers is juſtifiable? We anſwer, yes: *when coward traitors, under pretence of affection to government, are eating away the foundation of conſtitutional liberty, and ſtriking at the peace and reputation of its defenders.* If, however, this young man will only give his name, Mr. Burk will be content with a chaſtiſement leſs *popular*.

JOHN JAY, Eſq. is re-elected Governor of the ſtate of New-York with a majority of 2380 votes.

The State Legiſlature of Connecticut has paſſed a law againſt *Mountebanks*. The Editor of a certain Evening Paper muſt therefore paſs the *ſummer months* in this city.

'Tis rather extraordinary that thoſe who cry out againſt Robeſpierre, wiſh to introduce the ſyſtem of *terror in America.*

Many people think the act of the State Legiſlature of Harford, againſt *Mountebanks*, is intended as a ſatyre againſt the *warrior* members of Congreſs.

The Daily Advertiſer of yeſterday has copied the moſt unmannered paragraph from Porcupine's Gazette. *This is an American Paper.*

The communication in the Commercial Advertiſer, reflecting on the Time Piece, is thought to have been written by a *petty fogger*; we wonder, therefore, he diſcovers ſo little knowledge of *libels*.

Imitation of Oſſian.—IRELAND is ERIN.*

Sleep of Ireland.

Sad is the ſleep of Erin, and her dreams are troubled and gloomy. Her enemy has come! he has come in the hours of ſlumber, and his hand has ſtolen the emerald from her head; but Erin has not awakened—no! ſhe ſtill ſleeps. Bloody is the field where ſhe lies, and her garments are weeping with blood—for the wounds of her ſons are ſtreaming around her, and the ghoſts of her heroes are ſhrieking for vengeance! but Erin has not awakened—no! ſhe ſtill ſleeps.

A ſigh comes on the breezes of the night—'tis the ſpirit of ORR † that complains! penſive he leans from his cloud, and weeps over the ſlumber of Erin; he touches the lyre of ſong, the heavenly harp of union—and the orizons of Freedom tremble o'er the chords. 'Twas a ſtrain he loved, for he *died ſinging it!!* Has Erin heard the voice of the Chief? has Erin awakened? no! ſhe ſtill ſleeps.

IRELAND AWAKE.

At once the thunder of a hundred harps burſts upon the ſleep of Erin. The ſtorm whiſtles along the heath. The ſons of Albion, with white ſhores, are at hand; wrath fires their viſages; they ſet fire to the habitations of Erin; the waves of the ſea ſhine with the conflagration; the ſwords of the ſtrangers riek with the blood of her offſpring; ſhe ſees the ghoſts of Oſſian and Fingal bending from their clouds—they frown and ſhake their ſpears; they deſcend; they ſtalk majeſtically before; they animate by loud cries "Erin to battle and to vengeance. Erin riſes in her ſtrength, like the lion ſhaking ſleep from his limbs, and ſtands collected as the black tempeſt which ſeizes the promontory by the top. Her eyes are lightnings; her voice is thunder; ſhe ſweeps like the whirlwind of the deſert thro' the bloody ranks of the ſtrangers, and Erin is *victorious, free*, and *independent!*

* The antient name of Ireland.

† An Iriſh Patriot murdered by government.

ARRANGEMENT

For the Celebration of the 4th of July, 1798, the Twenty-Third Anniverſary of American Independence.

THE different Societies will aſſemble at their uſual places of meeting, on the morning of that day, and will join on the Battery at 9 o'clock, and from thence march, in the following order: Firſt, Tammany; ſecond, Cooper's; third, Democratic; fourth, Mechanic; fifth, ſuch military officers as chooſe to join. The proceſſion will move from the Battery, paſt the government houſe to Beaver ſtreet; down Beaver ſtreet to Broad ſtreet; down Broad ſtreet to Pearl ſtreet; up Pearl ſtreet to Beekman ſtreet: through Beekman ſtreet to the New Brick Preſbyterian Church. The front of the proceſſion will halt, open to the right and left, and the rear paſs through. The Declaration of Independence will be read by one nominated by the New-York Cooper's Society, and an Oration delivered by a member of the Tammany Society. From Church the Societies will return through Chatham Row, and down Broadway to the Battery, with the order of proceſſion reverſed. They will then form a circle, give three cheers, and diſperſe.

By order of the Committee,
S DELAMATER, Chairman.
M. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

Democratic Notice.

THE members are requeſted to attend punctually on Wedneſday evening, at Citizen Snow's (late Mr Amory's) Broadway, at 7 o'clock.

By Order,
WM. DEGROVE,
Secretary.

June 11.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, oppoſite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Inſtrument in the Conveyancing line with neatneſs and preciſion, and in the moſt reaſonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing buſineſs, he has the flattering Expectation of tendering general ſatisfaction.—He alſo copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houſes, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from deſcription; and in ſuch a manner and at ſuch prices as he truſts, will meet the approbation of thoſe who are pleaſed to employ him. March 29.

TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL,

A TWO ſtory Houſe and Lot, ſituate at the corner of Houſton and Proſpect ſtreet, adjoining Colonel Burr's ſeat. For particulars apply to
PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And for Sale at the Bookſtore of N. JUDAH,
No. 47, Water-ſtreet. Price 1/6.

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered in the Synagogue, in New York, on the 9th of May, 1798, obſerved as a day of Humiliation, &c. conformably to the Recommendation of the Preſident of the United States of America.

By Rev. G. Seixas.

"*Behold how good and how pleaſant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*" Pſalm 133.

GEORGE WASHINGTON's

MOST elegant full-length portrait, large as life, in the attitude of taking his farewell of Congreſs; the grand concert column; 10 paintings of celebrated French characters; 13 moſt beautifull original paintings; landſcapes and hiſtorical ſubjects, one of which is the birth of Chriſt, a noble painting, 16 by 10 feet; a number of fine prints in frames; a collection of handſome and preſerved American birds, and a collection of European inſects; ſome fine porceline mantle-piece ornaments, and a pair of ſixteen-inch globes, ſecond hand; a number of the ſubjects for SALE—ALL of which are to be ſeen at the new *Tontine City-Hotel*, in Broadway for, only 2s. each viſitor,

N. B. The exhibition will be open every day from 10 o'clock untill evening, and every pleaſant evening untill 10 o'clock. It will be finally cloſed and removed from this city on Monday the 18 inſt.—All who wiſh to gratify themſelves with a view of this grand exhibition muſt attend by the above fixed period, and take their leave of Gen. Waſhington, before his embarkation for Boſton June 11th.

By order of Richard Harriſon, eſq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Daniel Cotton, of the city of New York, merchant, an inſolvent debtor, that they ſhew cauſe, if any they have, before the ſaid Richard Harriſon, at his office in the City of New-York, by the thirtieth day of July next, why an aſſignment of the ſaid Daniel Cotton's eſtate ſhould not be made, and the ſaid Daniel Cotton diſcharged, according to an act of the Legiſlature entitled, "An Act for giving relief in caſes of Inſolvency;" paſſed the twenty firſt day of March, 1788. Dated at the city of New-York, this thirtieth day of May, 1798.

Daniel Cotton, Inſolvent.

Daniel Penfield, and Jacob Sebor, } Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of Eaſt Cheſter, in the county of Weſt Cheſter, and ſtate of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the ſubſcriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the ſixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, in the penal ſum of one thouſand pounds, conditioned for the payment of ſeven hundred and forty three pounds five ſhillings and ten pence, current money of the ſtate of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next enſuing the date thereof; the ſaid William S. Smith, for the better ſecuring the payment thereof, as aforeſaid, to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his executors adminiſtrators or aſſigns, according to the condition of the ſaid bond or obligation, did, on the ſaid ſixth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſeven, mortgage to the ſaid Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and aſſigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, ſituate, lying and being in the ſixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded ſouth weſterly, in front by Barclay ſtreet, formerly Anthony ſtreet; north eaſterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; ſouth eaſterly, by the ground of the ſaid Anthony Barclay; north weſterly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the ſaid Anthony Barclay, and the eſtate of Lewis Nichols (as the ſame are diſtinguiſhed in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Leſpenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceaſed, to Egbert Benſon and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty ſix, and thirty ſeven); Together with all and ſingular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the ſame belonging or in any wiſe appertaining; And whereas the condition of the ſaid bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1 NICOLL FLOYD.

This day is Publiſhed,
(Price 5s. in Boards)
A SKETCH
OF THE
HISTORY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE,
From its commencement to the Treaty of Peace between France and Auſtria:
To which is added,
MEMOIRS OF GENERAL BUONAPARTE.
To be had of the printer, No. 112, Chatham-ſtreet, and at the different bookſtores in the city.

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Otſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance beſides the following French works —Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 49 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publiciſts des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Mod rne, par Herrenſchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baiſets de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

For Publication by Subſcription,

A celebrated and much admired New Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of th. Hamlet, and Vicar of Lanſdown

"A matchleſs pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The ſame, diſtinguiſh'd by their ſex alone;
"Her's the mild luſtre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the ſun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London laſt year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the univerſal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taſte who have peruſed it, induces us to iſſue propoſals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and intereſting; the language eaſy, correct, and, in many inſtances, elegant, and the ſentiments throughout well calculated of ſupporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however ſevere, and that virtue will at laſt be amply rewarded.

The London edition ſold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this propoſal meets with ſufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume ſtitched, or a dollar and a quarter handſomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the ſet, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. law.

December 11. tf

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the Uniten States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left a any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpactable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pne addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this anvertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf iw

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Favette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who wiſh to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Snillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel in Broadway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, perſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to, Sept 12. tf

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AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers. neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtai d. the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the followin Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſam by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of bſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work ſu

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openneſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.